

Makarios heads meet

COSIA, July 26 (R). — President Makarios and Foreign Minister John Christophides today headed a five-day congress of Greek and Greek-Cypriot organisations from 13 countries.

The 200 delegates include representatives from the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe, and Africa. Archbishop Makarios said the aim of the conference was to coordinate the efforts of Cypriot Greek communities abroad for achieving a just solution of the Cyprus problem.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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In a surprise development

Reagan names Schweiker his potential running mate

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (R). — Republican Presidential challenger Ronald Reagan said today he would name a Pennsylvania liberal, Senator Richard Schweiker, as his vice-presidential candidate if he won party's presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan, a Republican conservative, told a press conference here that his views and Senator Schweiker's basic beliefs were compatible.

Mr. Reagan's opponent for the Republican presidential nomination — President Ford — has not announced his vice-presidential choice. The president's campaign aides indicated earlier Mr. Ford did not retain Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller.

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times yesterday, Mr. Reagan accused the Ford campaign of deceiving Republican delegates by suggesting privately that Mr. Reagan might be the president's vice-presidential choice.

Mr. Reagan said this was a trick to lure away his supporters and that, under no circumstances, would he accept an offer to serve as vice-president under Mr. Ford.

Senator Schweiker, 50, had stayed neutral in the race between Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan for the presidential nomination, but he said in Washington today he would accept the vice-presidential candidacy under Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's announcement of his choice of a running mate came today as several news organizations published figures indicating that President Ford was on the verge of reaching the 1,130 delegates needed for nomination at his party's convention opening in Kansas City on August 16.

Mr. Reagan's tally of delegates was put at 60 to 70 behind the president.

In a separate development, a spokesman for Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter to confirmed reports that a nephew of Mr. Carter is serving ten years to life in a California jail for armed robbery.

The reports, in the Sunday edition of the San Francisco Chronicle, said William Spann, 29, a nephew of the candidate, had been sentenced to prison several times since 1969 and is currently behind bars.

First jailed for auto theft and burglary, Spann was paroled in 1971 before being imprisoned in the following year, the Chronicle said.

It added that Gloria Spann, mother of the felon and sister of the candidate, said the family was involved in this campaign to help (Spann).

Looking fit to start search for life on Mars

PASADENA, California, July 26. — The last moment of the Viking I space scientists today was changed as the original zone was considered too rough.

The stuck scoop on Viking I was freed when scientists sent a signal to the lander to fully extend its 10-foot (three metre) arm. This loosened a pin that jammed when the arm was extended only a short distance the first time it was used.

The soil gathering manoeuvre will start at 00:51 local (07:51 GMT) on Wednesday and end at 06:02 (13:02 GMT).

Dr. Martin said the scoop would feed soil into five separate laboratories, three of them to test for living organisms. Results of these experiments will not be known for some weeks.

A fourth experiment will test the soil for organic compounds that could be linked to the processes of life. The results of this experiment will be announced next Friday.

A fifth experiment using a fluorescent X-ray will determine the metallic make-up of Martian soil.

Dr. Martin said the landing site for Viking I was not the same problem with Viking II as we did with Viking I, he told a press conference.

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Behind-the-scenes talks launched to defuse Aegean crisis

ATHENS, July 26 (R). — Behind-the-scenes negotiations have started to allow a Turkish oil survey ship to carry out tests in the Aegean without violating Greece's seabed rights, well-informed sources said today.

The talks may have taken place under pressure from NATO, and particularly the United States, who are anxious to avoid a confrontation between the two NATO allies, they added.

Tensions between Athens and Ankara over the voyage of Sismik I appeared to have eased somewhat today after it became apparent that the ship was taking its time before carrying out tests in areas where Greece and Turkey claim seabed exploration rights.

The ship's movements were shrouded in secrecy and there were conflicting reports on its present location, but Greek navy patrols continued and air force planes kept up their vigil. Sismik I left Istanbul on Friday to carry out seismic soundings in the Aegean.

Officials appeared confident today that a confrontation would be avoided. They said that a modus vivendi would be found which could help both sides save face.

Israelis arrest 12 West Bank Arabs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 26 (R). — Israeli security forces today arrested 12 Arab residents of the occupied West Bank in connection with a bomb blast in Nablus yesterday which killed one Israeli border policeman and wounded three others.

Military sources said the arrests were made during a search of the Balata refugee camp located on the outskirts of Nablus.

A Druze sergeant in Israel's border police was killed in the explosion. Three of his men were injured. They were part of a permanent guard on the site of Jacob's Well at the entrance to the refugee camp.

Local residents said the bomb went off near the shrine before tourists had begun arriving. Explosions have occurred there previously.

Some progress reported in Damascus talks

Situation at Tal Al Zaatar deteriorates

BEIRUT, July 26 (Agencies). — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad today received the Palestine Liberation Organisation delegation headed by Mr Farouk Kaddoumi head of the political department of the PLO, the Syrian news agency SANA reported from Damascus.

An agreement permitting evacuation of wounded from the besieged Palestinian Tal Al Zaatar camp has meanwhile been reached, Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Kholi said today.

Qadhafi accuses Sadat of massing forces

TRIPOLI, July 26, [AFP] — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has accused Egyptian President Anwar Sadat of massing troops along the Libyan border, and of forming a 'military pact' with Sudan.

In a speech to Nasserite students here Saturday, he added that if Egypt had not returned to reason by September 1 when he would speak about it again, "the bridges will then be cut and there will be no further meeting with Sadat ever."

In Kuwait today, the daily paper Al Siassa said Egypt had pulled back forces from the Sinai, where they had faced Israeli troops, to its western border with Libya.

Egypt had also installed an anti-aircraft defence system along its western border, and was carrying out air force manoeuvres in its western desert, the paper added.

President Qadhafi said the Egyptian-Sudanese pact was made at a summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this month, and the Arab League would ask Saudi Arabia if Egypt and Sudan had been "dragged into a pact by Sadat."

The Palestinian spokesman said a rightwing attack on Nabaa, a ma-

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Kholi said Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh and the leaders of the rightwing Phalangist movement and National Liberal Party had all agreed to removal of the camp's wounded "very soon."

The three rightwing leaders said the International Red Cross could work out technical details of the evacuation.

Hopes of finding further survivors among the several hundred people trapped in an underground shelter at Tal Al-Zaatar nevertheless faded today, after the recovery for seven more bodies a Palestinian spokesman said.

The exact number of people trapped on Saturday night when a building on the edge of the camp was struck by rightwing shellfire and collapsed on the shelter might never be known, he added.

Depending on the size of the shelter, between 100 and 1,000 people, many of them elderly, women or children could be in what the spokesman said "looks like becoming a mass grave."

The bodies dug out last night during a lull in shelling of the area included five children, the spokesman added. Fifteen people were rescued on Saturday night and another five early on Sunday.

A Palestinian Red Crescent spokesman said all the trapped people would soon be dead unless rescued very quickly. But continuing rightwing shelling made rescue efforts very dangerous, the spokesman said.

He said rescue workers had heard the sound of voices from under the rubble until yesterday afternoon, but could do little without digging equipment and underhanded fire.

A rightwing officer directing artillery fire at Tal Al Zaatar said yesterday he thought the Palestinians were exaggerating the number of those trapped for propaganda purposes.

The Palestinian spokesman said a rightwing attack on Nabaa, a ma-

only Moslem enclave close to Tal Al Zaatar in south-east Beirut, was beaten off yesterday.

At today's press conference, Dr. Kholi said the rightwing leaders he had met agreed to guarantee the security of an evacuation of the wounded from the camp.

But he indicated that agreement had not yet been reached with those elements of the rightwing who have insisted on the camp's surrender before allowing any evacuation.

The Red Cross has said it could not accept anything but a clear agreement before starting to move the wounded out, Dr. Kholi said.

Dr. Kholi did not give specific details of what, if any, progress had been made towards a new ceasefire, but indicated that Mr. Chamoun promised there would be no repetition of yesterday's incidents involving the Arab League peacekeeping force.

He said he understood "from Mr. Chamoun himself that this will not be repeated."

The Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon had accused Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal Party of sabotaging the last ceasefire by firing on the league's peace-keeping force.

Dr. Kholi last night said the attack on the Sudanese contingent was "not a violation of the ceasefire an act of sabotage

meant to torpedo the re-establishment of peace and security."

The National Liberal Party, headed by Mr. Chamoun, said its forces fired on the contingent because it was trying to cross the demarcation line into the Christian sector of Beirut without first informing the party.

Mr. Chamoun refused to sign a ceasefire agreement to which 11 other warring factions had committed themselves.

The radio run by the rightwing Phalangist party said that if the Arab League initiative failed, there was no alternative but to turn to the United Nations.

In Damascus, talks continued between the Palestinian delegation and Syrian leaders. A Palestinian spokesman here indicated that some progress had been made on minor points, but the two sides still disagreed on major principles.

These included the Palestinians' insistence that their future presence in Lebanon must be discussed after the formation of a unified Lebanese administration, he said.

Leading Lebanese leftwingers and Palestinians today held a four-hour meeting to discuss the political situation in the light of the Damascus talks, leftwing sources said.

The sources said the discussion centred on a draft agreement including (Continued on page 6)

Sudanese defendants deny charges in Khartoum trial

KHARTOUM, July 26 [AFP]. — Alleged participants in the July 2 attempt to overthrow Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry underwent military training in Ethiopia and Libya, two state security courts were told here today.

Ninety-six people are on trial for their lives before the courts in Khartoum and neighbouring Omdurman, charged with attempting to overthrow the Sudanese regime, waging war against the state, and plotting with a foreign country. They all denied the charges today.

Prosecution witnesses told the courts that Sudanese participants in the plot went to Ethiopia after an armed rebellion in Sudan was crushed in 1970 and following reports that the rebel leader had taken refuge in Ethiopia.

The witnesses said the Sudanese were trained at three military camps in Ethiopia. Afterwards they were taken to Libya where they received further training from Libyan and some Sudanese instructors.

Witnesses said the coup plotters entered Sudan from Libya in small groups ready for the "invasion." They said political leadership for the plot came from Al Sadiq Al Mahdi, chairman of Sudan's banned Umma Party and Hussein Al Sharif Al Hindi, a leading member of the dissolved Nationalist-Unionist Party.

PLO to call for sanctions against Israel at Colombo summit

COLOMBO, July 26 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation will call upon the nonaligned countries at the Colombo summit next month to impose political and economic sanctions against Israel, PLO representative Mr. Mohamed Abul Adel said here today.

He told a press conference that at the Colombo meeting the PLO will also confirm resolutions adopted at two previous nonaligned meetings.

He said one of these resolutions recognised the inalienable rights of the Palestine people for self-determination and the right of the Palestinians to go back to their homeland.

Another resolution, he said, recognised the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

The PLO opened a bureau in Colombo last week and Mr. Abul Adel was appointed its first resident representative here with the concurrence of the Sri Lanka government.

The PLO will attend the Colombo summit as a full member of the non-aligned movement for the first time.

Mr. Abul Adel said, "We will continue to fight whatever the sacrifices and hardships still we liberate the whole of Palestine. We are not terrorists but freedom fighters."

He said the only solution to the Jewish problem is to create a non-sectarian democratic state of Palestine ruled by Palestinians in which Muslims, Christians and Jews can live equally.

He said there was no definite information yet whether the PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, would attend the Colombo summit.

"But I am quite sure if conditions and circumstances allow he will be happy to come" Mr. Abul Adel added.

He said the PLO delegation would consist of about 25 members.



OLYMPIC EXHIBITION — Visitors at the "Man and His World" exhibition, now open at Montreal, look at a model of the prospective Soviet athletics complex for the 1980 games to be held in Moscow. See related picture on page 3. (AP wirephoto).

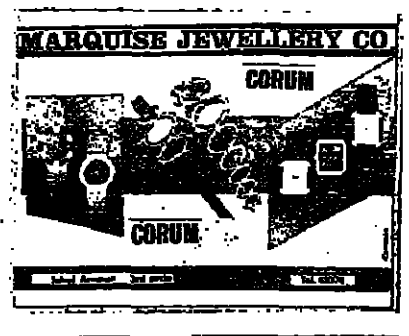


MOUNTAIN FOR MOSES — United States hurdler Edwin Moses, left, goes over a hurdle with ease as fellow teammate Michael Shine follows on his heels during the men's final 400-metre hurdle Olympic final Sunday in Montreal. Moses came in first and took the gold medal. Shine followed with the silver. (AP wirephoto).

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More inhumanity

The failure of the latest ceasefire agreement in Lebanon is an event that should leave every Arab with a feeling of renewed revulsion, but also some despair. The sheer brutality and inhumanity of the continuing war there is heightened by the latest incident at Tal Al Zaatar camp, where the continued shelling of the camp has caused the roof of an underground shelter to collapse, trapping some 500 women and children underground. The inability of concerted Arab action to stop the fighting in the face of this latest tragedy simply compounds one's outrage at the perpetuation of this damnable and damned war. It is bad enough if the shelling of the rightist Lebanese forces will not be halted for time enough for the Red Cross to take out the wounded and dying people inside Tal Al Zaatar. It is horrifying, on top of this, to watch the war go on while 500 women and children are systematically dying in a shelter that has helped them stay alive for the past month. It is not inappropriate that Lebanon has reached the point where an underground shelter has been transformed from a defensive sanctuary of life into a grim chamber of death.

It is insufficient to stand around and mutter phrases about the evils of war and the inevitability of inhuman acts. We are not concerned about the specifics of the war in this instance, but rather the affirmation of one's commitment, within the theatre of war, to the ultimate sanctity of innocent life. Through the smoke of battle, we can still see a difference between a conflict between armed men and the slaughter of civilians caught in the crossfire. The rescue of the people trapped in the Tal Al Zaatar shelter and the other several hundred injured Palestinians there is not part of the war in Lebanon, but part of one's commitment to principles of fundamental humanity. To let these people die this week would go down in history as just another in a series of casualties of the Lebanese war. But it would be far more than that. It would be the Arab nation's fiddling while Beirut burns.

The Tal Al Zaatar urgency and the collapse of the latest ceasefire agreement, coupled with the attack against the Arab League's peace-keeping forces in Beirut Sunday which resulted in the death of several peace troops, keeps the Lebanese situation in the same disgusting rut it has been in for more than a year. We still have a situation where multiple factions in Lebanon are killing each other, while Israel watches and warns the world that this is all the Arab nation knows how to do. The Lebanese conflict, as all other inter-Arab conflicts, gives Israel the breathing room to relax and continue its annexation policies in occupied Arab lands. It is bad enough to watch the Lebanese war go on and get progressively more furious. It is worse — if the quantitative distinction makes any sense any more — to allow one's passive attitude to result in the death of Palestinian civilians whose death is the desire of Israel.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai and Al Dustour Monday welcomed the cabinet decision Sunday on the formation of a ministerial committee to review the government's machinery with the aim of raising its efficiency.

Al Rai says that during previous years, the administrative system in Jordan was well ahead of other systems in the area. But high prices and the rise in the cost of living, coupled with the temptation of better wages offered by fraternal oil producing countries led to mass emigration of talents abroad.

The paper complains that the principles of specialisation had not always been adhered to, i.e. many important jobs were given to persons who lack both the qualifications which would qualify them to perform their duties and the experience to maintain the standards already attained.

Al Rai also notes the redundancy in the number of government employees and calls for making sure that qualified and efficient persons are chosen for government service.

Al Dustour describes the cabinet decision to study the conditions of the administrative machinery as an excellent initiative taken by the new government. It recalls that governmental machinery has always been a source of pride and wealth for Jordan; it has 'graduated' a host of experts who have organised the administrative systems in a number of brotherly Arab countries, and contributed effectively to international administrative bodies.

Referring likewise to the emigration of valuable talents abroad in search for better pay and more dignified life, Al Dustour welcomes yet another cabinet decision to allocate some JD 500,000 for setting up the "Employee Shop" which will insure for the civil servants their daily needs at reasonable prices.

Al Shaab however continues to comment on the elusive Lebanese

crisis. It deplores the collapse of the latest ceasefire and the resumption of hostilities in Beirut and elsewhere, with each warring party, as usual, holding its opponents responsible for violating the ceasefire.

"Thus," the paper says, "pessimism has won, hope and optimism have fallen by the way side; the Beirutis have reverted to their underground shelters, those trapped under the rubble continued to cry for help, but nobody is listening, and the cycle of destruction and havoc has resumed at full swing."

Al Shaab points out that this confused situation was due to the lack of collective leadership among the warring factions to take binding decisions. It also suggests the enlargement of the Arab League peace-keeping forces in Lebanon in order to be able to cope with a bedevilled situation.

The Syrian press again discusses Lebanon in strong terms, stressing the vigorous and strategic relationship binding Syria with the Palestine resistance, despite attempts by certain Palestinian sectors to smear the nationalistic Syrian position.

Al Thawra says Syria's position towards the resistance was unchanged and would never change in the future.

Tichrin 'meanwhile says there is no easier, and at the same time more difficult road than the road to Damascus. It is easy for fighters who believe in the Arab nation, its cause and the unity of its fate. It is difficult for the enemies of the Arab revolution for liberation, progress and unity. So the road to Damascus is the road to Palestine and the return to Damascus is a return to Palestine. Only the deceived might lose their way, because the road to Damascus does not mislead anybody. It is the nearest road towards the ultimate victory of the Arab cause.

Prince Mohammad visits WSC

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, paid a visit Monday noon to the Water Supply Corporation where he was met by its director general. During the visit, Prince Mohammad was briefed on the projects under implementation by the corporation during the five-year plan.

These include the Za'atari-Haufa water supply project which consists of installing 51 km of 24 inch cast iron pipes from the pumping station at Za'atari to the Haufa reservoirs. The project, to be completed next year, will supply the Irbid region.

A second project will supply 17 villages in the northern badia desert region with water from the Azraq area.

Arab Mining Co. board meets Wednesday

AMMAN. — The chairman and the members of the board of administration of the Arab Mining Company arrive here Tuesday to attend the company's board meeting scheduled for Wednesday at the company's headquarters here.

A number of projects to be implemented by the company in the Arab World are on the agenda in addition to financial and administrative matters.

Arab countries participating in the company's capital include Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, the two Yemens and Somalia.

Syrian Minister of Waqf arrives here

AMMAN. — Syrian Minister of Waqf Abdul Sattar Al Sayed arrived here Monday morning at the head of a Ministry of Waqf delegation on a four-day visit during which he will meet with His Majesty King Hussein, H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

He is due to hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Kamel 'Al Sharif, on bilateral relations between the two countries and matters of concern to both ministries.

Mr. Al Sayed, who arrived from Damascus via Ramtha, was received at the Jordanian-Syrian border town by Mr. Sharif & the acting governor of Irbid, its mayor, the Irbid director of security and other officials.

The Syrian Ambassador to Jordan, Abdul Karim Sabbagh was also present at Ramtha to welcome Mr. Al Sayed.

What's Going On

Summer Children's Film.

4.30 p.m., at the British Council near the First Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	595.0	601.0
French franc	67.8	78.1
Swiss franc	133.1	133.5
German mark	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar	942.0	946.0
Syrian pound	82.1	83.1
Egyptian pound	475.0	485.0
Lebanese pound	100.0	103.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.1

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Cabinet sets up government efficiency study commission

AMMAN. — In its Sunday session, the Council of Ministers approved the formation of a ministerial committee to study and recommend measures to improve the efficiency of the government's administrative structure.

The council also approved the reorganisation of the Higher Committee for Displaced Persons Affairs. The Minister of Finance will serve as chairman and the following as members: the ministers of health, development and reconstruction, supply, and labour, the president of the National Red Crescent Society, the president of the Voluntary Societies Federation and the president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce.

The council also approved a JD

500,000 loan to the Ministry of Supply for the Employees Shop.

It also decided to relend three West German loans: the first, totalling DM12,900,000, is to increase the capacity of the Al Hassa-Aqaba Railroad; the second, totalling DM6 million, goes to the Maritime Corporation for the purchase of equipment for the Port of Aqaba; the third, amounting to DM67 million, goes to the Aqaba Port Authority for the expansion of phosphates warehouses at the port and the purchase of cranes.

The council delegated the Minister of Transport to sign these agreements on behalf of the three institutions, and delegated the president of the National Planning Council to sign them for the government.

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Reportage
6.00 Quran	
6.15 Cartoons	
6.30 Olympic games	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Arabic songs	
8.30 Arabic series	
Channel 6:	
7.30 News in Hebrew	
7.45 Varieties	
8.30 Olympic games	
9.15 Main chance	
10.15 Kung Fu (on both channels)	

Amman Airport

Departures:	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.30 Rome	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.00 Cairo	12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	15.05 Aqaba (SA)
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	17.30 Cairo
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	17.40 Paris
15.45 Damascus (SA)	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.20 Frankfurt
20.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.00 Jeddah	19.00 London
23.55 Doha, Muscat	19.00 Rome
Arrivals:	19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	

Storage area increased to solve Aqaba port congestion

AMMAN. — A series of measures have been adopted in the past few days to help alleviate congestion at the Port of Aqaba, the Minister of Finance Salem Massa'deh said Sunday. The measures, which are to cost the treasury some JD 500,000, consist of providing Aqaba port with additional storage areas, he said.

A 200-dunum lot has been chosen for that purpose, at the entrance of Aqaba, Mr. Massa'deh added. The lot is currently being levelled by the armed forces engineering corps and will be asphalted and fenced in within a month. A second lot has been taken from the old Aqaba airport. It will be handed over to the Aqaba Free Zone and Aqaba Port within the next few days to be used as a storage area for vehicles.

An armed forces engineering team has been placed in charge of maintenance of all the Port's mechanical equipment and new experts will be added to the port's administrative staff.

Mercantants have been requested to speed up the clearance of all

their merchandise. Orders have been given to the pertinent authorities to facilitate such actions, Mr. Massa'deh said.


Dr. Muasher op Jordanian pavilion at Damascus Fair

DAMASCUS. — Syrian Minister of Trade and Foreign Trade, Dr. Muasher, was present at the morning received the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Muasher. Discussion center bilateral economic relations.

The Syrian Minister of Trade and Foreign Trade, Dr. Muasher, was present at the morning received the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Muasher. Discussion center bilateral economic relations.

Dr. Muasher arrived here day noon to attend the opening ceremony of the 23rd Damascus International Fair and to hold on the progress of economic relations between the two countries.

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Bananas	160-200
Cauliflower	120-150
Cabbage	60-90
Cucumbers (small)	100-150
Cucumbers (large)	50-70
Eggplant (small)	40-60
Eggplant (large)	20-35
Figs	120-160
Green beans	80-120
Garlic (dry)	180-220
Grapes	100-160
Hot pepper	160-200
Lemon	60-100
Marrow (small)	80-110
Marrow (regular)	40-60
Musk melon	60-90
Orange	80-120
Onion (dry) (imp.)	70-90
Onions (white)	50-70
Okra (red)	120-180
Potatoes (local)	100-130
Peaches (large)	200-240
Peaches (small)	100-140
Pears	200-240
String beans	120-180
Tomatoes	60-90
Spinach	35-55
Water melon (large)	70
Water melon (small)	50
Wild cucumbers (small)	80-100
Wild cucumbers (large)	40-60

Radio

(On 855 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show, n	
ning melodies	
7.30 News bulletin	
7.40 Newsreel	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part	
1.00 News summary	
1.05 Pop session (part	
2.00 News bulletin	
2.10 Radio magazine	
2.30 Melody time	
3.00 Concert hour	
4.00 Old favorites	
4.30 Easy listening	
5.00 Walking the folk	
5.30 Pop session (part	
6.00 News summary	
6.03 Listener's choice	
6.30 Special feature	
7.00 News bulletin	
7.10 Newsreel	
7.30 Sign off	

Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Raafat Ammari	(395)
Dr. Wajeeh Barakat	(669)
Pharmacies:	
Fawzi	(25024)
Salameh	(56779)
University	(44554)
Taxis:	
Taxina	(44660)
Nahda	(63003)
Khayyam	(41541)

Morocco allocates huge sum for Sahara defence

RABAT, July 26 (R). — Morocco will spend a third of the state budget this year on military equipment to repulse any attacks launched from neighbouring Algeria, according to King Hassan.

The king is currently raising a national loan of \$227 million to cover part of the \$530 million needed to reinforce his 61,000-man armed forces with more modern military equipment.

His idea apparently is to match the firepower of the Algerian armed forces because this month the king warned Algeria against any kind of aggression in the former Spanish Sahara, which Morocco and Mauritania have taken over.

The Algerian army is estimated to have more tanks, combat planes, missiles and other sophisticated weapons than Morocco, mostly supplied by the Soviet Union. Morocco gets most of its arms from France or the United States.

Algeria demands that the people of the Sahara be allowed to exercise self-determination for eventual independence and supports the Polisario guerrillas, who have fought in numerous clashes with Moroccan forces this year.

Morocco argues that the Polisario is a subversive movement armed, financed and trained by Algeria, which it says is trying to extend its hegemony over western Africa by setting up a "puppet state" in the Sahara on the Atlantic Coast.

In a broadcast on his 47th birthday, King Hassan said "our neighbours must know that our patience has limits, and dignity has norms that cannot be scoffed at."

"Our enemies must know Morocco will never bargain over its Sahara. They must also know we will never give up an inch of our territory," the monarch declared.

The king's speech came after six months of hit-and-run raids in the Sahara by the Polisario, including one involving a number of Algerian troops, 100 of whom were captured, Moroccan officials say.

It also followed an unsuccessful long-range foray by Polisario forces into Mauritania where they reached the capital, Nouakchott, and shelled it with mortars before suffering defeat.

Japan, Egypt set to sign investment guarantees pact

TOKYO, July 26, (AFP). — The investment guarantee arrangement with Japanese and Egyptian governments have reached substantial accord for the conclusion of Japan's first investment guarantee agreement, government sources said Sunday.

Formal agreement is to be signed in Tokyo between Egyptian Minister of Economics and Economic Cooperation Hussain Al-Shafai, who is arriving in Japan in mid-October, and Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

An investment guarantee agreement is aimed at removing fears of confiscation of an enterprise in a receiving country and the menace of nationalisation, and at establishing the principle of reciprocity and mutual aid, thus guaranteeing the economic security of an investing nation and promoting overseas investment.

The Egypt-Japan investment guarantee agreement is a model case providing for the following:

— The most-favoured nation privileges to be accorded to investments by Japan in Egypt and Japanese investors accorded the treatment of Egyptian nationals.

— Freedom of remittances to be recognised.

In case a Japanese enterprise in Egypt is nationalised, the Egyptian government will compensate for its assets.

The Japanese government is now studying the application of similar provisions to agreements with Brazil and Pakistan. Japan's success in concluding the invest-

U.S.-Greek bases talks to resume

ATHENS, July 26, (R). Greece and the United States resume talks here next Tuesday on the future of American military bases in the country, it was announced here today.

The bases are under discussion following Greece's withdrawal from the military wing of NATO in August 1974 after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. The bases operate under bilateral agreements but come under the North Atlantic Alliance umbrella.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis has said only those bases which serve Greek defence interests will be allowed to operate, and these under Greek command.

The talks are expected to last two weeks.

CFP to operate Abu Dhabi oilfield

ABU DHABI, July 26, (R). — The Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP) has signed an agreement under which it will operate Abu Dhabi's offshore Rasbut oilfield on behalf of the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), officials said here today.

The agreement with CFP, which had earlier been looking for oil in the area on behalf of ADNOC, was signed by ADNOC Chairman Sheikh Tahnoon bin Mohammed yesterday.

The oilfield is 80 miles offshore from Abu Dhabi.

Economic Viewpoint

By Dr. Haitham Horani

Economic research in Jordan

It is one of the facts of economics that research is an important ingredient of any successful economy. Research is necessary for four major areas which have been duly acknowledged by most development economists.

On the one hand, research helps in discovering new techniques of production. It breaks traditional — and possibly obsolete — methods and introduces new ones which employ resources more efficiently and decrease costs.

Secondly, research helps find new products and commodities. The contribution of research to industry is quite obvious in the fields of electronics, petrochemicals and construction.

Thirdly, research may prove vital in developing new marketing techniques. Marketing is the essential pre-requisite of any successful venture, particularly if markets are narrow.

Fourthly, research is very important for finding new organisational set-ups which would create better communication channels among different hierarchies.

These broad categories take different forms which can amount to infinity. However, economic research may adopt additional functions. It can serve as a tool for determining the feasibility of any project under a given set of factors. Moreover, economic research can help policymakers adopt the best policies to steer an economy out of turbulent waters to safety.

Therefore, economic research can help in arriving at sound decisions on both the micro and macro levels. Yet the basic problem which faces economic research is the difficulty of assessing and quantifying its contribution.

This renders it less vital to the skeptics who believe in the traditional methods of doing things. What aggravates the picture is that research may take a long time before its

contribution becomes tangible. These attributes may yield small budgetary allocations for research which, in turn, render it less effective. Unless research is taken seriously, the fruits expected from it will be too small to warrant it.

If we look into the Jordanian institutions which undertake economic research as part of their activities, we find they are basically five. These are the National Planning Council (NPC), the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), the University of Jordan, the late Scientific Research Council (SRC), and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

The National Planning Council and Central Bank of Jordan are carrying out their functions relatively properly. However, remaining institutions still need further strengthening. The University, for instance, has small permanent staff in its economics department. So far, the University has been unable to introduce post-graduate studies which form the backbone of research.

The Royal Scientific Society has the advantages of a large staff, a computer and library, but it has not yet occupied its rightful position. What is needed in the economics department there is a serious reconsideration of the chosen research topics. Unless research is directly tied to human needs, it will earn the sympathy of anyone.

The Scientific Council did try to encourage economic research. Yet it was denied support which would give it sustenance, was finally scratched out because of circumstances beyond its control.

A grand economic research plan must be found, and its aims clearly delineated. A research unit must be given the autonomy and authority which helps it obtain necessary information and pick objective policy alternatives.

We are now passing through a development era, and its success must be assured with the proper information and

Economics top Angola-Cuba talk

HAVANA, JULY 25, (AFP). — Cuba's military forces are ready to return to fight for Angola whenever necessary, an air force chief told visiting Angolan President Agostinho Neto here today.

The pledge came from squadron leader Eduardo Hernandez, a senior officer at an air base visited by Mr. Neto with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and his brother Raul, who is deputy premier and armed forces minister.

The officer said Cuba was ready "to defend the skies of the Angolan fatherland whenever its government requests".

At the base, Mr. Neto met Cuban soldiers who fought in the Angolan civil war alongside his People's Liberation Movement (MPLA), and watched an air combat exercise staged by supersonic planes.

Mr. Neto said Angola wanted to strengthen its links of friendship and solidarity with Cuba and all "progressive peoples" of the world. "It is our duty and the objective of our struggle," he said.

Despite the military aspects of Mr. Neto's week-long "official friendship" visit, Cuba's military [Abu] "official Angola" place in inter-governmental talks here to discussion of economic co-operation, according to observers.

They noted that Mr. Castro said his government would continue to help Angola "above all in those sectors where we have highly qualified personnel and have built up valuable experience."

A first communique on the talks said they were taking place

in an atmosphere of "brotherly mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity."

President Osvaldo Dorticos day awarded Mr. Neto the Giron Order, one of Cuba's highest decorations, which is given to foreign leaders for services against imperialism or for major contributions for peace and human progress.

The Cuban head of state the award was in recognition of Mr. Neto's personal role in the course of history in Africa.

Other foreign recipients of the Giron Order have been Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and the late Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin.

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هكذا ان الاصل

Jordanians Meyer's trip back home serves as example for others

COLOGNE, WEST GERMANY. — Four years ago, at age 15, Josef Meyer was a junkie and taken into custody of West Germany's biggest pushers.

Today, at 24, he is "clean," completely out of the drug scene, and they own a successful chain of retail stores, one of Cologne's largest outlets.

His parents had built when he was 15, but the decision to let him come from within.

Josef's story is the story of how one boy's battle with the drug problem has resulted in a private, institutionalised outreach that is offering new hope to other addicts.

Josef lives in one of his four stores, which together gross \$1.6 million a year, a store light pulpit, a computer in a window full of every item from Mama's jeans to suave made-in-Germany fashion denims.

Josef's father, Josef Meyer, owner of the wholesale paper supply firm, and his mother, Else Meyer, have organised and now through a self-help group for parents of children have drug problems.

"The state hospitals dry (addicts) out for a while," he says, "but they don't reform them. The drop-in centres are used by addicts like a paper towel—you use them and then throw them away."

Over a six-year period, Hans Meyer's parents have spent more than \$20,000 in their personal fight against drug use. There are now 22 parent groups in West Germany, as well as some in the Netherlands, France and the Scandinavian countries.

At a group session of parents conducted by Josef Meyer, one newcomer at the meeting had just learned that his 15-year-old son was taking marijuana. A newspaper ad brought him to the Meyer group.

While 10 other parents listened, the father related his experience. Josef Meyer asked some questions, and other parents commented on what had happened to their own children.

It was undramatic on the surface, but it was clear that within

a little more than an hour this father had gathered some helpful information about the law, about relationship problems between teenagers on drugs and their parents, and about the scope and nature of the drug problem.

The Meyers contend that drug abuse by youth is the outcome of a consumption-bent society. They are strong critics of tobacco, liquor and drug advertisements that present such products as answers to social stresses.

They see young people turning to drugs—usually between the ages of 14 and 16—when they begin to realise that life has problems and demands something of the individual.

Drugs, they say, short-circuit the learning cycle and retard intellectual and moral development.

Parents who want to help must love their children enough to encourage them to develop independence and responsibility, as good parents have always done, the Meyers stress.

"No one knows and understands a youngster like a parent," says



Hans Meyer, right, and one of the four stores he owns in Cologne.

Mrs. Meyer, "so they should be best prepared to offer help."

Hans Meyer warns against the tendency which sometimes surfaces in his parents' groups to sp-

end too much time sharing misfortune and indulging in self-denunciation, but he feels parents can play a constructive rehabilitation role.

"Parents," he says, "can offer help, and offer alternatives. But the young addict himself must choose the help, and he can't be forced into it."

Bionic man Evel Knievel takes on the cinema world

LOS ANGELES (AP) — He talks bigger than Muhammad Ali. He wears more jewelry than Liberace. At 38, Evel Knievel is the king of the daredevils and now the star of a \$5 million movie.

"Kids look up to me more than anyone else in the world," proclaims the Butt-born motorcyclist and sometimes flier.

"Sure, they respect Ali, but not every kid wants to be fighter. They all want to jump motorcycles and cars."

"I tell people, I'm Evel Knievel, but I'm no necessary evil. I want to do good with my life. Mostly I want to reach kids and tell them the dangers of narcotics. That's the biggest crusade of my life."

"I said I would do this picture only if I were allowed to include the speech that I give at every place I appear. I tell the kids that race drivers at Indianapolis sometimes put nitro in their engines to give them an extra push, but it only lasts four or five laps and then it ruins the cars. The same with narcotics. Maybe it'll give you a lift for four or five years,

then the body is ruined."

"I want to get that message across. 'Easy Rider' was an important picture for motorcycling, but it blew the narcotics stuff. It probably had more to do with popularising dope than anything in recent years."

Whether fighting dope or promoting Evel Knievel, he is a zealot. He is scornful of his film biography that starred George Hamilton, arguing with sound logic that none but himself can adequately portray Knievel.

He's doing it these days on southern California locations of "Viva Knievel!" which theater owner Sherrill C. Corwin and disaster maker Irwin Allen ("The Poseidon Adventure," "The Towering Inferno") are producing for Warner Bros. release.

Evel himself wrote the original story about dope smuggling, and he is surrounded by an impressive cast: Gene Kelly, Red Buttons, Marjoe Gortner, Lauren Hutton.

One day the company was shooting at the San Fernando Val-

ley's exclusive Lakeside Country Club, where Knievel recently joined; already he seems to know all the members. Red Buttons enlivened the filming.

Knievel interrupted shooting one day to insist that everyone celebrate in his style, by taking slugs from his bourbon bottle. Corwin, Allen, director Gordon Douglas and others reluctantly agreed. Teetotal Buttons refused. Knievel would not continue until Buttons drank.

The comedian finally swallowed a full bourbon bottle to the horror of the film makers. He staggered around the set until the plot was revealed: the second bottle was filled with tea.

When the company broke for lunch, the assistant director told Knievel he had 45 minutes for lunch.

"Look, sonny," Knievel replied, "I've been risking my life for ten years, and I spent three of those years in hospitals. Nobody's gonna tell me I got 45 minutes for lunch." He was kidding, no doubt. Over lunch in the clubhouse, Knievel talked about his life and

career. "I'm a retired millionaire," he announced, but he admitted that he will continue the death-defying leaps. Not in the movie, though.

"I've done few stunts, like falling out of a wheelchair," he said, "but they won't let me do the leaps. They can't get \$5 million insurance on me."

"I have a three-picture contract with Corwin, and it doesn't allow me to do leaps over more than 13 cars. I have two dates later this year, in Boston and Seattle. I think I'll try 13 trucks next time."

Knievel's misses are as famous as his successful leaps, particularly the 1974 failure to jet across Snake River Canyon, Indiana.

"Never again," he said "But I have no regrets about it, except for what I put my family through."

He wants to continue with the stunts until he's 40. He has been broken 14 times, and the prospect of further fractures doesn't faze him. "I'm a bionic man," he said "They say broken bones are stronger when they heal. So I gotta be the strongest man in the world."



Centuries old traditions that are now part of the cultural life of Britain form a set of four special stamps to be issued by the British Post Office on 4 August. The 8p (pence) features the Gorsedd of Bards conducted by the Archdruid. The 13p highlights one of the traditional musical instruments of Wales, the telyn, or harp. An English Morris Man in full caper and traditional costume with other dancing figures in the background is shown on the 10p. Scotland is represented by a piper, with kilt swinging and striding to the skirl of his pipes on the 11p value.

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20. Eggs
22. Thou: French
23. Slip
25. Used in fishing

27. Mountain in Asia Minor
29. Toward
30. TV commercial
31. Macabre author
33. Dissertations
35. Footlike part
37. Topaz hummingbird
39. New Zealand tribe
40. Not active
43. Canadian province: abbr.
45. Anguish: Hebrew
46. Mangler
48. Expiates

50. Fidelity
51. Marries again
52. Flatulent

DOWN

1. Consideration
2. Be the heavier
3. Come
4. Mythical lance
5. Pitcher
6. Siberian river
7. Undertow
8. Mine, in French
9. Cotton thread
10. Night club performers
11. Family member
12. Tennis term
13. Isac caste
14. English bullfinch
15. Rob — Scottish
16. Waken
17. Dejected
18. Man's name
19. Midnite king
20. Small hard seeds
21. Goat antelope
22. Blackbird
23. Logical
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East Germans top the bill in Olympic gold medals

MONTREAL, July 26 (R). — A mystery over the whereabouts of Soviet spointer Valery Borzov ended today when he appeared in the Olympic village killing speculation that he might have skipped the Russian team.

There had been a spate of rumours of possible disappearance of Borzov after he failed to defend his Olympic 200 metres title following a disappointing third-place finish in the 100 metres final.

Borzov, looking relaxed and well, gave an interview to a television camera crew in the Olympic village today in the presence of Olympic organisers.

Jim Montgomery, a bespectacled 21-year-old American, became the fastest swimmer in history last night while East Germany shot to the top of the gold medals table at the Montreal Olympics.

Montgomery was the first man to break 50 seconds for the 100 metres freestyle in winning the blue ribbon event of swimming in an electrically-timed 49.99 seconds.

His victory climaxed almost total domination of the men's swimming races by the United States, which won 12 of the 13 gold medals. Only Britain's David Wilkie, in the 200 metres breaststroke, prevented an American clean sweep.

The amazons of the East German women's swimming team, who won 11 of 13 golds, are chiefly responsible for putting their country in an unprecedented position at the top of the medals table.

East Germany was also top nation in rowing, with five gold medals including the eights, one of the most spectacular races of the Olympics.

The United States won its first track gold medal in the Olympic stadium with a victory by Edwin Moses, a 20-year-old engineering student from Atlanta, Georgia, in the men's 400 metres hurdles. Moses set a world record of 47.64 seconds.

The United States has taken over from Britain as the leading country in all-round horsemanship at the Olympics.

The U.S. team won the gold medal in the three-day event, combining cross-country riding, dressage, and show-jumping, and Tad Coffin, a 21-year-old from Stratford, Vermont, was the individual winner.

Miklos Nemeth of Hungary set a men's javelin world record of 94.58 metres (310 feet, four inches) in the finals today.

Bernt Johansson of Sweden won the gold medal in the individual road race cycling event today.

West German Klaus Peter Thaler who came second in the event was disqualified for irregularities in the final sprint. The silver medal went instead to Giuseppe Martinelli of Italy.

The bronze medal in the event went to Poland's Mieczyslaw Nowicki.

Little-known Soviet student Elena Vaytsekhovskaia today reigned

as women's Olympic high board diving champion after beating all her more fancied rivals in a close-fought final.

Miss Vaytsekhovskaia, who had been in eighth and last position after three dives, hauled her way up through the order to take the lead with two dives to go and held on to secure the gold medal late last night.

This surprise result left defending Olympic champion Ulrika Knape of Sweden with a silver medal this time, and Deborah Wilson of the United States with the bronze.

Hungary won the Olympic water polo title for the sixth time today when they beat Romania 9-8 in a final pool match.

Yugoslavia scored a stunning upset victory today over the defending Olympic champions, the Soviet Union beating them by 89-84 and eliminating them from the final of the basketball tournament.

The Soviet loss in the semi-final relegated them to a bronze medal at best and puts the Yugoslavs in to the final against the winner of the semi-final match later between the United States and host Canada.

Vorster-Kissinger meet not likely in near future

WASHINGTON, July 26 (R). — South African ambassador J.S.F. Botha met Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today and said afterwards that severe problem still stood in the way of a political settlement in southern Africa.

Mr. Botha said it was highly unlikely that Dr. Kissinger would meet South African Prime Minister John Vorster during Dr. Kissinger's planned trip to Iran and other countries next month.

Mr. Vorster and Dr. Kissinger held talks on the Rhodesian problem and southern African political questions last month in the West German towns of Grafenau and Bode-nheim. They said at the time that they would hold a follow-up meeting at an unspecified date and place.

Asked about the prospects for further progress, Mr. Botha told reporters at the state department "there has been this initiative (the German meetings) and there are severe problems to be overcome."

Fahmi invites China's F.M. to visit Egypt

CAIRO, July 26 (AFP) — Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi has invited his Chinese counterpart, Chiao Kuan-hua, to pay an official visit to Egypt, an informed source said here today. The visit would be the first of its kind.

Some progress in Damascus talks

[Continued from page 1] using a Syrian working paper and some Palestinian amendments.

The working paper would provide for the formation of a four-man committee of two Lebanese a Palestinian and a Syrian under the Arab League secretary-general or his representative.

In a separate development, the leader of the Lebanese left, Kamal Jumblatt, has said he is willing to drop demands for social and political reforms if necessary to save the Palestinian resistance.

In Washington, White House spokesman Ron Nessen said today that President Ford plans to personally follow the U.S. Navy's eva-

cuation of 400 to 500 people, including 160 Americans, from Beirut. Mr. Nessen said Mr. Ford would follow progress of the evacuation (beginning about 06.00 GMT) and "make whatever decisions he needs to make."

The evacuation involves elements of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and "there could be the need for a presidential decision during the night," Mr. Nessen said.

The president will receive reports on the evacuation through a command centre in the White House as well as through the Defence Department, which will be maintaining close communication with the Sixth Fleet, Mr. Nessen added.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The stock exchange turned easier Monday at the start of the new two-week trading account, following the renewed weakness of sterling on the foreign exchange and further reaction to the British government's spending cut plans announced last week.

Top industrials to come under selling pressure included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Beecham, Glaxo, Guest Keen, Tube Investments, Metal Box and Unilever. The Financial Times industrial shares index fell 7.1 at 370.7, its lowest for nearly two months.

Gifts also suffered from small but persistent selling, with long dates issues up to one point (one pound) lower.

Profit taking developed in banks following last week's excellent results from Lloyds and Midland. Hong Kong Shanghai eased back in line with the general trend. Insurances also fell.

Tobaccos were sold, with the new-look Bats industries (following the merger between British American Tobacco and Tobacco Securities) easier.

Gold steadied as the bullion price recovered. Both Poseidon and Pancontinental eased back in Australias. British Petroleum was down in oils along with Shell, Ultramar and Burmah.

Guthrie was sharply lower in plantations, but Assam Frontier was firm after a take-over bid. The Japanese list was unchanged.



DIVING MEDALS — Deborah Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, and Ulrika Knape of Sweden, left, congratulate each other for the medals they got in the diving event, Sunday. The gold medal winner was Soviet Union's Elena Vaytsekhovskaia seen in the centre. Miss Knape won the silver, while the American girl came third with the bronze. (AP wirephoto).

New Zealand Premier Muldoon defends contested sports policy

ROTORUA, New Zealand, July 26 (R). — Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has defended his government's refusal to interfere in sport and said New Zealanders would play anyone, anywhere.

But other leading spokesmen at the annual conference of the ruling National Party hinted at a softening in the government's attitude to New Zealand's controversial sporting links with South Africa.

Soweto tensions mount again

JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (AFP). — Several thousand black school children demonstrated this morning in Soweto African township as armed police squads were standing by, informed sources said here.

The demonstration started shortly after classes reopened at the end of the holidays and pupils were called to general assemblies in the schools.

Police have accused certain teachers of inciting the children to demonstrate.

No incidents have been reported today.

Nearly all children turned up for classes this morning in contrast to last Thursday when the government ordered the schools, which were closed after recent riots, to be reopened.

The authorities allowed schools in the African townships near Johannesburg and Pretoria to reopen after receiving assurances from black urban leaders that no further disturbances would occur.

Meanwhile two schools in the Natal province near Tugela were reportedly set on fire during last night.

EEC-Greece membership talks start Tuesday

BRUSSELS, July 26 (R). — Greece tomorrow opens negotiations with the European Common Market on becoming the 10th member of the community.

Greece will be represented by Economic and Planning Minister Panayotis Papaligouras at the largely-formal ceremony, with detailed discussions starting only after the summer recess.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep, speaking for the nine EEC states, will present an opening statement similar to one made to Britain, Ireland, and Denmark when they applied for EEC membership six years ago.

EEC officials said the statement would set as a precondition for membership that Greece accept the EEC's founding Rome Treaty and all legislation derived from it. Greece would be given a transition period to conform, they said.

The last three applicant countries each received a five-year transition period from the time they entered the community in 1973.

The EEC had hoped to begin talks with Turkey on its demands for better trade relations with the community before entering into membership negotiations with Greece.

These talks were due to have begun in Ankara last Saturday, but Turkey refused to call the ministerial meeting until the EEC improved its latest offer on better terms for Turkish farm exports, and better conditions for Turkish workers in the EEC.

The EEC wants to avoid any accusation that it is favouring either of the Mediterranean rivals.

They indicated sports organisations would in future be expected to weigh the potential embarrassment of sending touring teams to South Africa or inviting South African sportsmen to New Zealand.

More than 20 countries, most of them African, are boycotting the Montreal Olympic Games in protest against New Zealand's participation while the country's national rugby team, the All-Blacks, is touring South Africa. The tour has also aroused fierce opposition from apartheid critics in New Zealand.

Mr. Muldoon told the conference here that government policy was unchanged.

Foreign Minister Brian Talboys agreed with the premier, but added that the government also had to take account of the "wishes of the people" and recognise that "some African nations have a deep-seated hatred of apartheid."

A spokesman for the premier said Mr. Talboys had been trying to underline that the Olympics row and the controversy the tour has aroused in New Zealand showed sports organisations should not view their links with South Africa solely on the ground of sports interests.

He insisted there was no intention to order the organisations to scrap such links; however, the opposition Labour Party is flatly opposed to sports ties with South Africa.

The New Zealand Rugby Union must shortly decide whether to invite South Africa to return the All-Blacks rugby tour.

Addressing the annual conference here of over 2,000 delegates of his party, Mr. Muldoon said many countries that were criticising New Zealand were not even democracies.

In an apparent reference to countries which quit the Montreal Olympics, he said that these nations did not have opposition parties or newspapers allowed to criticise the government.

New Zealand would play sport with anyone, anywhere, and its government would not interfere, he said.

The policy was in the manifesto on which the National Party was elected to power with one of the biggest majorities in all time, Mr. Muldoon said.

"Our aim is to preserve and enhance all that is good in the finest multi-racial society on earth," he said.

He told the conference that the temporary international attack on New Zealand could not succeed.

East-West troop reduction talks deadlocked with NATO, Warsaw Pact blaming the other

VIENNA, July 26, [AFP]. — The latest round of talks here on mutual reduction of forces in Central Europe produced little progress if any at all, most observers agree.

No more than the previous sessions, the ninth round of negotiations that ended this week does not appear to have brought the two East-West military alliances any closer to agreement.

Since the start of the conference in 1973, both the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact have presented amendments, proposals and counter-proposals without modifying in the slightest way their fundamental positions—which are diametrically opposed.

The goal of the conference is not the same in the eyes of the two camps, and their analyses of the military situation in Europe differ considerably. As a result, both sides envision different means of carrying out the proposed troop reductions.

For NATO, the numerical superiority of the adversary is such that reducing their size is the principal objective of the talks. At headquarters in Brussels, it was estimated when negotiations began that there were 925,000 Warsaw Pact soldiers in Central

Europe compared with 777,000 Western troops. Of the total, the Soviets were said to have contributed 470,000 men against 190,000 from the U.S.

According to NATO, the difference in tank strength is even greater.

These facts led NATO negotiators to propose in November 1973 a programme aimed at establishing approximate numerical parity for the two forces through "asymmetrical" reductions. They also proposed to limit the size of the two alliances.

Moscow's analysis of the situation is different. It says the global military strength of the two sides is equal despite the greater number of Eastern Bloc ground troops — and it disputes NATO's estimate of the size of the forces' disparity.

As a result, the Warsaw Pact has proposed "symmetrical" troop reductions.

Since the initial proposals were presented, there have been numerous amendments by both sides, none of which modified original positions in the eyes of most observers.

Milan explosion feared disastrous

MILAN, Italy, July 26 (R). — Forty-three families living close to a chemical factory which released a cloud of poison gas in an explosion 16 days ago evacuated their homes today.

Carrying only a few personal effects, about 180 people locked up and moved off by car or in army buses, the adults to an hotel near Milan and the children to a lake-side holiday camp.

Those evacuated lived in a 15-hectare (37-acre) area near the 15-hectare factory where the explosion occurred on July 10, between the town of Meda and Seveso, 25 km (15 miles) north of Milan.

Troops have laid barbed wire around the area considered worst affected by the cloud of poison gas, a defoliant similar to those used by U.S. forces in the Vietnam war.

Little is known of the effect the chemical could have on humans and scientists warned people against eating meat or vegetables from the area till further tests are carried out.

Livestock is being slaughtered and milk from local cattle is being poured away. Officials have ordered the burning of all vegetation near the factory as an extra safety measure.

But scientists said it could be several weeks or months before the full scale of the disaster is known.

OPEC meet set for August 5

VIENNA, July 26, (AFP). — Finance Ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet in Vienna on August 5, the secretariat announced today.

Although there is no agenda, it was understood that the ministers would discuss the application of the OPEC fund for aiding the poorest countries in the third world.

This will be the first OPEC ministerial gathering in Vienna since the December armed attack and kidnapping here.

In October 1974, the Warsaw Pact proposed negotiation of a "first stage" of reductions within the "first round" then under negotiation. NATO dismissed the initiative as a "propaganda move."

Two months later, Moscow suggested that forces be frozen until an accord was reached on reductions, NATO said this was not the goal of the conference, and rejected the move.

In February 1975, NATO denied there was anything new in the Warsaw Pact initiative to concentrate on the reduction of Soviet and American forces.

On December 16, 1975, a breakthrough in the sterile debates seemed to be imminent when NATO made a sweeping proposal involving nuclear capabilities, a crucial concern of the other side. The

figures are a secret, both camps admit they are more than those cited by NATO. According to the Warsaw Pact, the figures correspond to strength on January 1, 1976, making them useless to compare them the NATO estimates, which refer to 1973.

For their part, Western negotiators believe there have been significant troop fluctuations in the Warsaw Pact in the last years.

But these are not the only problems. After 15 months of the definitions of air troops, ground troops still have not agreed. Nor has there been progress of the "geographical factor," the fact that the Soviet Union would be closer to armed conflict in Central Europe than would be the United States.

In fact, the only sentiment recently shared by both sides is conviction that the other is responsible for the deadlock.

Observers say that Washington considers the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Geneva more important, but they do that any headway can be made there until the new American president is elected in November.

The Warsaw Pact, which recently accepted the West's invitation to begin the talks on a reduction, has now become driving force behind them on a propaganda basis.

Even a small success would permit Moscow to claim that the consecration of Helsinki the fruit detente.

The next step would be the normalisation of relations between Lisbon and Jakarta which were broken after Portugal's "Indonesian volunteers" landed in Dili last December.

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